(2) Pyrrhansea morrisoni, Edwards, Plate XXIV, Fig. 2, ?
(Morrison's Goatweed Butterfly).

Butterfly, $.—Much like *P. andria*, but more brilliantly and lustrously red on the upper side, and marked with paler macular bands like the female.

?.— Differing from-the female of *P. andria* in the more macular, or spotted, arrangement of the light bands on the wings, as is well shown in the plate. Expanse, 2.25-2.50 inches.

Early Stages.— Unknown.

This species occurs in Arizona and Mexico.

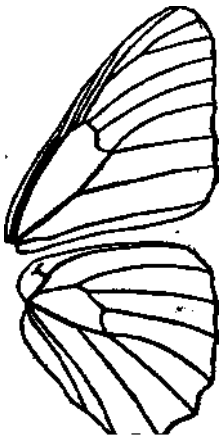
(3) Pyrrhanaeaportia, Fabricius, Plate XXIV, Fig. 3, $ (Portia).

Butterfly.—Splendid purplish-red on the upper side. On the under side the fore wings are laved with bright yellow on the basal and inner marginal tracts, and the secondaries are dark brown, irrorated with blackish scales arranged in spots and striae. Expanse, 2.75-3.00 inches.

Early Stages^—Unknown.

Portia occurs in the extreme southern part of Florida and in the Antilles.

Genus AGERONIA, Hiibner
(The Calicoes)



Butterfly.—The antennae moderately long, delicate, terminated in a gradually thickened club. The eyes are naked; the palpi are compressed, only slightly porrect, not densely covered with scales. The neuration is alike in both sexes, the costal and the median veins greatly thickened toward the base. The first and second subcostals arise from before« the end of the cell; the fourth and fifth subcostals arise from a common stem emitted from the third subcostal beyond the end of the cell. The cells in both the fore and hind wings are closed. The butterflies are of medium or large size, curiously marked with checkered spots, blue and white, with broad paler shades on the under side of the secondaries. They are rapid fliers and are said to alight on the trunks of trees with

FIG. HI.—Neuration of their wings expanded and their heads the genus *A&roni*.